

(19)



Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

(11)



EP 0 941 756 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
15.09.1999 Bulletin 1999/37

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: B01D 53/60, B01D 53/50,
B01D 53/75, B01D 53/34

(21) Application number: 98850032.8

(22) Date of filing: 09.03.1998

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC
NL PT SE
Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(71) Applicant:
Tai-Tien Anti Air Pollution Co., Ltd.
Chang-Hua City (TW)

(72) Inventor: Su, Wen-Shen
Chang-Hua City, R.O.C. (TW)

(74) Representative:
Berg, Sven Anders
Albihns Patentbyra Stockholm AB,
Box 5581
114 85 Stockholm (SE)

(54) Stack device capable of removing dust particles, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides

(57) A pollutant removing stack device includes a stack body (10) having a lower reactor section (20) that is divided by a partition (30) into an upper chamber (25) and a lower chamber (24). A first set of spraying units (22) is disposed in the lower chamber (24). A second set of spraying units (29) is disposed in the upper chamber (25). A stack gas inlet is connected to the lower chamber (24) of the lower reactor section (20) for entrance of a stack gas. An oxidant supplying unit is connected to

the first set of spraying units (22) in order to produce an oxidant mist in the lower chamber (24) for oxidizing a nitrogen compound contained in the stack gas into nitrogen dioxide. An alkaline solution supplying unit is connected to the second set of spraying units (29) in order to produce an alkaline mist in the upper chamber (25) for removing nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide from the stack gas.

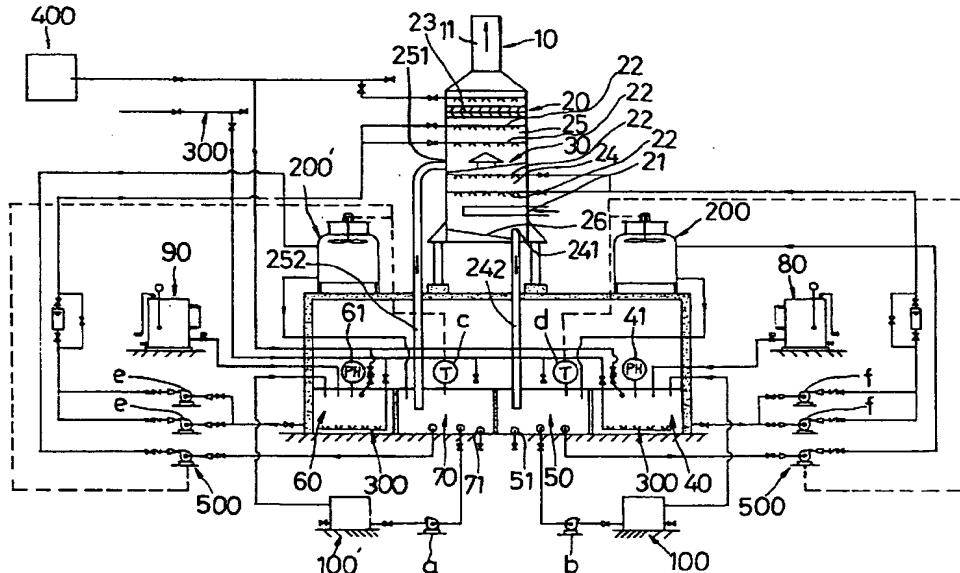


FIG. 1

EP 0 941 756 A1

Description

[0001] This invention relates to a stack device, more particularly to a stack device capable of removing dust particles, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides from a stack gas.

[0002] In the prior art, a conventional stack device includes an apparatus for removing dust and sulfur oxides of a stack gas, and a stack gas passage through which the stack gas passes. The apparatus has a plurality of first spraying units with first nozzles that spray an aqueous alkaline solution toward the central axis of the stack device in order to produce an alkaline mist. The first spraying units are mounted at the intermediate section of the passage of the stack device. A mist extractor is provided in the passage near the top of the stack device. A second spraying unit is mounted below the mist extractor. The second spraying unit has a plurality of second spray nozzles that spray the aqueous alkaline solution downward in order to produce an alkaline mist below the mist extractor. Dust and sulfur oxides contained in the stack gas adhere to the condensed drops of the alkaline mist and are removed from the stack gas. Waste, consisting essentially of alkaline solution, dust and sulfur oxides, is collected in a settling tank. However, it is noted that the alkaline mist in the stack device cannot remove nitrogen oxides contained in the stack gas. In addition, water in the waste collected in the settling tank is not reused.

[0003] An object of the present invention is to provide a pollutant removing stack device that can remove dust, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides from a stack gas.

[0004] Another object of the present invention is to provide a pollutant removing stack device in which water in the waste can be reused effectively.

[0005] According to the present invention, the pollutant removing stack device comprises:

a stack body having an upper discharge section and a lower reactor section with a bottom; a partition disposed in the lower reactor section in order to divide the lower reactor section into an upper chamber and a lower chamber, the partition having a through hole formed therein to communicate the upper and lower chambers, the lower chamber having a first outlet adjacent to the bottom of the lower reactor section and a first set of spraying units disposed therein, the upper chamber having a second outlet adjacent to the partition, a second set of spraying units disposed therein, and a mist extractor mounted above the second set of spraying units; stack gas inlet means connected to the lower chamber of the lower reactor section for entrance of a stack gas; oxidant supplying means connected to the first set of spraying units in order to produce an oxidant mist in the lower chamber for oxidizing a nitrogen com-

pound contained in the stack gas into nitrogen dioxide;

alkaline solution supplying means connected to the second set of spraying units in order to produce an alkaline mist in the upper chamber for removing nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide from the stack gas;

a first settling tank communicated fluidly with the first outlet of the lower chamber for collecting waste from the lower chamber; and

a second settling tank communicated fluidly with the second outlet of the upper chamber for collecting waste from the upper chamber.

[0006] Other features and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment of the invention, with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a schematic view illustrating a preferred embodiment of a pollutant removing stack device according to the present invention; and
 Figure 2 is a schematic view illustrating the stack body of the pollutant removing stack device according to the present invention.

[0007] Referring to Figures 1 and 2, the preferred embodiment of a pollutant removing stack device according to the present invention is shown to comprise a stack body 10 which has an upper discharge section 11 and a lower reactor section 20. A partition 30 is disposed in the lower reactor section 20 in order to divide the lower reactor section 20 into an upper chamber 25 and a lower chamber 24. The partition 30 is inclined with respect to a horizontal plane passing transversely through the lower reactor section 24, and has a through hole 31 formed therein to communicate the upper and lower chambers 25, 24. The partition 30 has a cone-shaped cover member 33 supported spacedly over the through hole 31 by a hollow cylindrical member 32 for shielding the through hole 31. The lower reactor section 20 has a bottom 26 that is inclined with respect to the horizontal plane passing transversely through the lower reactor section 24. The lower chamber 24 has a first outlet 241 adjacent to the bottom 26 of the lower reactor section 20, and a first set of spraying units 22 disposed therein. The upper chamber 25 has a second outlet 251 adjacent to the partition 30, and a second set of spraying units 29 disposed therein. A mist extractor 23 is mounted above the second set of spraying units 29. The upper chamber 25 has a water spraying unit 27 mounted above the mist extractor 23. A stack gas inlet pipe 21 is connected to the lower chamber 24 of the lower reactor section 20 for entrance of a stack gas.

[0008] Oxidant supplying means is connected to the first set of spraying units 22. The oxidant supplying means has a concentrated oxidant source 80, and a first

mixing tank 40 which is connected fluidly to the first set of spraying units 22, the oxidant source 80 and a main water source 400 by means of pipes. The concentrated oxidant from the source 80 and soft water from the main water source 400 are mixed in the mixing tank 40 to form an aqueous oxidant solution. The aqueous oxidant solution may be pumped to the lower chamber 24 via the first set of spraying units 22 by means of pumps (f) in order to produce an oxidant mist in the lower chamber 24. In this embodiment, the concentrated oxidant source is NaClO₂. However, KMnO₄ and H₂O₂ may be used. A PH value control device 41 is provided in the mixing tank 40 in order to control the PH value of the aqueous oxidant solution in the mixing tank 40 at a predetermined value.

[0009] Alkaline solution supplying means is connected to the second set of spraying units 29. The alkaline solution supplying means has a concentrated alkaline solution source 90, and a second mixing tank 60 which is connected fluidly to the second set of spraying units 29, the alkaline solution source 90 and the main water source 400 by means of pipes. The concentrated alkaline from the source 90 and the soft water from the main water source 400 are mixed in the mixing tank 60 to form an aqueous alkaline solution. The aqueous alkaline solution may be pumped to the upper chamber 25 via the second set of spraying units 29 by means of pumps (e) in order to produce an alkaline mist in the upper chamber 25. In this embodiment, the concentrated alkaline source is NaOH. However, Ca(OH)₂ and Mg(OH)₂ may be used. A PH value control device 61 is provided in the mixing tank 60 in order to control the PH value of the aqueous alkaline solution in the mixing tank 60 at a predetermined value. Each of the mixing tanks 40, 60 has compressed air injecting means 300 to serve as a mixer.

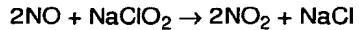
[0010] A first settling tank 50 is communicated fluidly with the first outlet 241 of the lower chamber 24 by a pipe 242. A first temperature sensor (d) is disposed in the first settling tank 50 for detecting the temperature of the liquid contained in the latter. A second settling tank 70 is communicated fluidly with the second outlet 251 of the upper chamber 25 by means of a pipe 252. A second temperature sensor (c) is disposed in the second settling tank 70 for detecting the temperature of the liquid contained in the latter.

[0011] A first filtration system 100 is disposed downstream of the first settling tank 50 and upstream of the first mixing tank 40. A second filtration system 100' is disposed downstream of the second settling tank 70 and upstream of the second mixing tank 60. In this embodiment, each of the first and second filtration systems 100, 100' include a plate and frame filter press. A first cooling system 200 is communicated fluidly with the first settling tank 50. A second cooling system 200' is communicated fluidly with the second settling tank 70.

[0012] The operations and advantages of the pollutant removing stack device according to the present invention will now be described in the succeeding paragraphs.

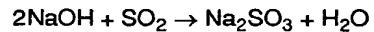
[0013] When the stack gas flows into the lower chamber 24 of the stack body 10 from, for example, a boiler (not shown), via the stack gas inlet pipe 21, the oxidant mist in the lower chamber 24 will oxidize a nitrogen compound, such as nitrogen oxide (NO), contained in the stack gas into nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). The chemical reaction formula is as follow:

10

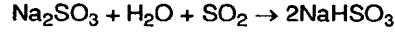


[0014] The nitrogen dioxide and sulfur oxides contained in the stack gas will then flow upwardly into the upper chamber 25 through the through hole 31 in the partition 30. A part of NaClO₂ flows upwardly together with the stack gas containing nitrogen dioxide and sulfur oxides. The gas mixture is mixed and reacted with the alkaline mist in the upper chamber 25. The chemical reaction formulas are as follows:

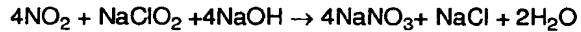
15



20



25



[0015] In addition, the dust particles in the stack gas adhere and are trapped by the oxidant and alkaline mists in the upper and lower chambers 25, 24. Waste liquids that contains dust, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides will condense and fall on the inclined bottom 26 of the lower reactor section 20 and the partition 30, and flow into the first and second settling tanks 50, 70 via the first and second outlets 241, 251, respectively. The mist extractor 23 and the water spraying unit 27 further facilitate trapping and condensing of the dust particles in the stack gas. The cone-shaped cover member 33 can prevent the waste liquid in the upper chamber 25 from flowing into the lower chamber 24 via the through hole 31 in the partition 30. Therefore, the dusts, the nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides contained in the stack gas can be effectively removed from the stack gas. It is found through an experiment that over 85% of dust particles, over 95% of sulfur oxides, and over 74% of nitrogen oxides can be removed from the stack gas.

[0016] The water liquids in the first and second settling tanks 50, 70 are pumped and recycled through the first and second cooling systems 200, 200' by means of pumps 500 for effecting heat transfer when the temperature of the water liquids in the first and second settling tanks 50, 70, which is detected by the temperature sensors (c, d), is greater than a predetermined value. Then, the cooled waste liquids in the first and second settling tanks 50, 70 are pumped respectively through the first and second filtration systems 100, 100' by means of pumps (a, b) to separate the solid material contained in the waste liquids from water which is, in turn, supplied to

the first and second mixing tanks 40, 60 to serve as an addition water source. A first discharge valve 51 and a second discharge valve 71 are connected respectively to the bottoms of the first and second settling tanks 50, 70. The slurry containing dust particles, sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides and settling on the bottoms of the first and second settling tanks 50, 70 may be discharged via the first and second discharge valves 51, 71 every three or four months.

[0017] The diameter of the upper section 11 is preferably smaller than that of the lower section 20, thereby resulting in an upper suction force in the stack body 10. This facilitates the rise of the stack gas.

Claims

1. A pollutant removing stack device, comprising:

a stack body (10) having an upper discharge section (11) and a lower reactor section (20) with a bottom (26);

and characterized by:

a partition (30) disposed in said lower reactor section (20) in order to divide said lower reactor section (20) into an upper chamber (25) and a lower chamber (24), said partition (30) having a through hole (31) formed therein to communicate said upper and lower chambers (25, 24), said lower chamber (24) having a first outlet (241) adjacent to said bottom (26) of said lower reactor section (20) and a first set of spraying units (22) disposed therein, said upper chamber (25) having a second outlet (251) adjacent to said partition (30), a second set of spraying units (29) disposed therein, and a mist extractor (23) mounted above said second set of spraying units (29);

stack gas inlet means (21) connected to said lower chamber (24) of said lower reactor section (20) for entrance of a stack gas;

oxidant supplying means connected to said first set of spraying units (22) in order to produce an oxidant mist in said lower chamber (24) for oxidizing a nitrogen compound contained in said stack gas into nitrogen dioxide; alkaline solution supplying means connected to said second set of spraying units (29) in order to produce an alkaline mist in said upper chamber (25) for removing nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide from said stack gas;

a first settling tank (50) communicated fluidly with said first outlet (241) of said lower chamber (24) for collecting waste from said lower chamber (24); and

a second settling tank (70) communicated fluidly with said second outlet (251) of said upper chamber (25) for collecting waste from said upper chamber (25).

2. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that said oxidant supplying means has an oxidant source (80) and a first mixing tank (40) connected fluidly to said first set of spraying units (22), said oxidant source (80) and a main water source (400), said alkaline solution supplying means having an alkaline solution source (90) and a second mixing tank (60) connected fluidly to said second set of spraying units (29), said alkaline solution source (90) and said main water source (400). 5
3. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 2, further characterized by a first filtration system (100) disposed downstream of said first settling tank (50) and upstream of said first mixing tank (40), and a second filtration system (100') disposed downstream of said second settling tank (70) and upstream of said second mixing tank (60). 10
4. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 2, further characterized by a first cooling system (200) communicated fluidly with said first settling tank (50), and a second cooling system (200') communicated fluidly with said second settling tank (70). 15
5. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said oxidant supplying means contains an oxidant solution selected from the group consisting of NaClO_2 , KMnO_4 and H_2O_2 solutions. 20
6. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said alkaline solution supplying means contains an alkaline solution selected from the group consisting of NaOH , $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ and $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ solutions. 25
7. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said upper chamber (25) has a water spraying unit (27) mounted above said mist extractor (23). 30
8. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said partition (30) is inclined with respect to a horizontal plane passing transversely through said lower reactor section (20). 35
9. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said bottom (26) of said lower reactor section (20) is inclined with respect to a horizontal plane passing transversely through said lower reactor section (20). 40
10. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 2, characterized in that each of said first and second mixing tanks (40, 60) has a PH value con- 55

trolling device (61) and compressed air injecting means (300) to serve as a mixer.

11. The pollutant removing stack device as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that said partition (30) has a cover member (33) supported spacedly over said through hole (31) for shielding said through hole (31).
5

10

15

20

25

30

35

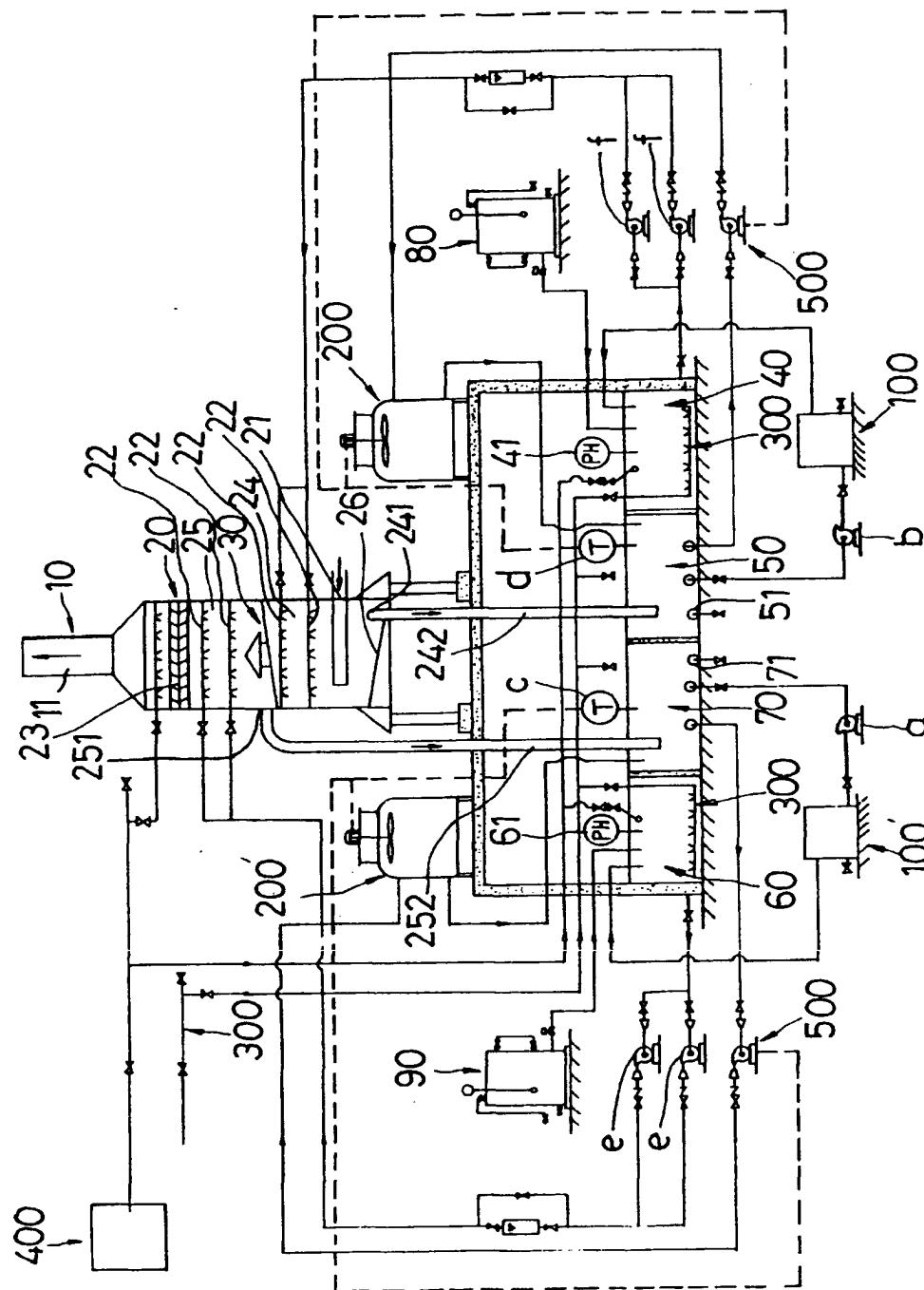
40

45

50

55

5



一
正

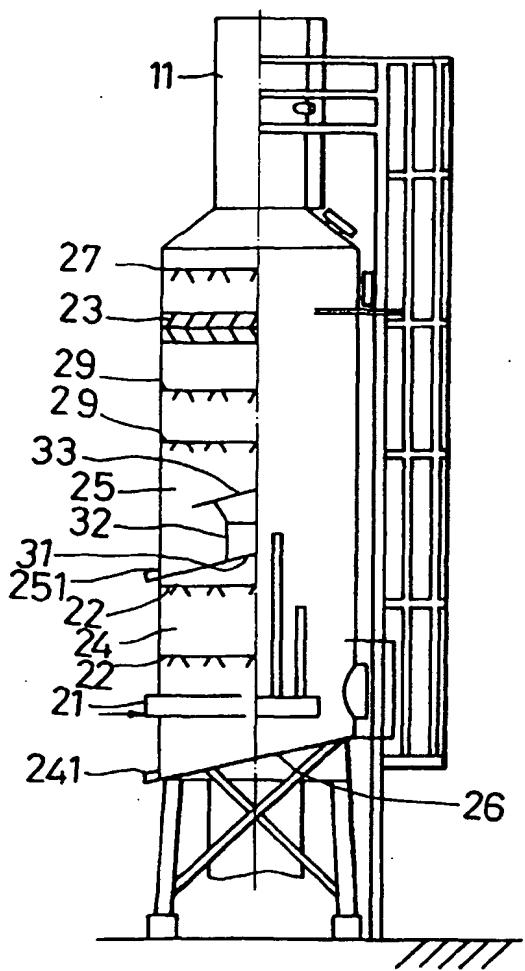


FIG. 2



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 98 85 0032

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.6)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	DE 35 03 889 A (HOELTER HEINZ) 7 August 1986	1,8,9,11	B01D53/60 B01D53/50
Y	* claim 4; figure A *	2-6,10	B01D53/75 B01D53/34
Y	DE 37 18 457 A (LINDE AG) 15 December 1988 * figure 1 * * column 8, line 19 - line 23 * * column 8, line 45 - line 49 *	2-6,10	
A	DE 32 30 352 A (HOELTER HEINZ) 16 February 1984 * abstract; claims 2,6 * * page 10, line 7 - page 11, line 6 *	1-11	
X	WO 96 11164 A (HASEBE NOBUYASU ;HASEBE NOBUKATSU (US)) 18 April 1996 * claim 4 *	1,8,9,11	
TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.6)			
B01D B01J			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search		Examiner
THE HAGUE	7 August 1998		Borello, E
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			
T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			